

# THE COON HUNTER.

TUNE—"Dance da Boatman dance."  
Hunting time has come you see,  
And da coons creep out from da hollow tree.  
Four-and-twenty Hunters all in a band,  
Shootin' down da coons on ebery hand,  
Oh, hunt da Hunter hunt,  
Oh, hunt da Hunter hunt,  
Hunt all night till broad day light  
And take off da skins in da mornin',  
Heigh ho! at ebery crack,  
Seventeen coons lay sprawlin' on dar back  
Heigh ho &c.

Da Hunter laugh and da Hunter sing,  
Da Hunter up to ebery ting,  
He pops da coon wid da old smooth bore,  
And da rifle ball make da critter roar;  
Oh, hunt, &c.

He brings his musket close to his eye,  
When he scies a coon on da hemlock high,  
He takes good sight and he blaze away,  
And dead on da ground da cooney lay;  
Oh, hunt, &c.

I just went on da hill todder night,  
To see dem hunt by da clear moon light,  
So many old coons they surprise and kill,  
Dat da people say "dere's a bran new hill!"  
Oh, hunt, &c.

When you go to da Hunter's route,  
You must hab a Hickory club berry stout,  
One end sharp and 'other end blunt—  
Dem is da talk for da grand coon hunt;  
Oh, hunt, &c.

Da Hunter is a lucky man,  
Dares none can do as da Hunter can,  
He neber see a puty gal in his life,  
But dat she want to be da Hunter's wife,  
Oh, hunt, &c.

When da Hunter take his gun in hand,  
Look out ole coon! your hide is tanned!  
He smell him out by da fence and log,  
And gib his side, wid his club, a jog!  
Oh, hunt, &c.

Ober da mountain up da tree,  
Da Hunter kill ebery coon he see,  
And 'bout next fall when da land is freed,  
Dar wont be a coon left a live for seed!  
Oh, hunt, &c.

## From the Nashville Union. GOV. POLK & REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

A most ungenerous and illiberal charge has been put in circulation through the whig press against Gov. Polk, alleging, that while in Congress he voted against granting pensioners and relief to surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Never was a charge more false, or made from more shameful motives. The subjoined article, from the Tennessee Democrat, of the 3rd instant, giving special reference to the journals of Congress, and a quotation from a circular letter of Gov. Polk, fully and clearly disproves this charge. Give the article an attentive perusal. Let the whigs read it, and blush for the disingenuousness of their leaders.—Here it is:

### WHIG MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We had occasion in our paper of July, 1844, to state in general terms that James K. Polk, during his whole service in Congress, had voted for and advocated the most liberal extension of the pension system to the soldiers of the Revolution. We now refer to his recorded votes on the Journal to prove the fact stated to be true. We do not do this, because it is necessary here, in his old congressional district where every man of his former constituents knows the fact to be so, but because the most reckless of the whig press are making garbled statements, grossly falsifying the record, and misrepresenting him, to be used as we suppose, in other states, whose people are not so familiar with his course.

When Gov. Polk entered Congress in December, 1825, the pension laws then in force, embraced only a small portion of the officers and soldiers of the Continental line, or regular army. The militia volunteers and State troops were all unprovided for. At the session of Congress of 1825—6, a bill was before Congress to extend the pension laws—pending the consideration of that bill (see journal, page 500). "A motion was made by Mr. Tucker of S. C." "That the said bill be recommitted to the committee by which it was reported; with instructions to amend the same as to make provisions for all the officers and soldiers, who served in the revolutionary war, for six months or more at any one time and who are not now on the pension list; and also for the widows of such officers or soldiers as were slain while in service or have since died."

For this amendment Gov. Polk voted. At the same session a proposition was before Congress (see journal, page 585) providing for the more equitable operation of the acts granting pensions for revolutionary services. A motion was made to amend this proposition by including within the provisions of the pension laws "all state troops and militia, so that the several provisions of the acts of the 18th of March, 1813, and first day of May 1820 shall be extended to and comprehend and embrace all state troops and militia, &c."

A motion was made to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which prevailed. Gov. Polk voting against this motion.

At the session of 1826—7, a pension bill was before the house; a proposition was made "so to amend the same as to make provisions for all the officers and

soldiers, who served in the revolutionary war, for six months or more at any one time—the compensation to each officer and soldier, to be computed and divided among them in proportion to the rank they held and the time they were in service; and also to make provision for the widows of such officers and soldiers as were slain or otherwise died while in service or have since died."

For this amendment Gov. Polk voted (see Journal, page 148—152).

At the session of 1827—8, a bill was before Congress, granting pensions to a particular class of officers of the continental army, and including a small number only of the soldiers of the continental army who were embraced by the terms of a resolution passed by the old Congress in 1773—but excluding from its provisions all the balance of the soldiers of the state line, volunteers and militia. For the latter no provision whatever was made by the bill. The discriminations contained in the bill in favor of a particular class of the officers of the army of the revolution, and excluding others equally meritorious—and excluding also the soldiers of the continental line (except a very few of a particular class in that line)—excluding the soldiers of the state troops, volunteers and militia, many of whom had performed meritorious service and were poor and needy, Gov. Polk could not approve. He considered the discrimination unjust, and voted against the bill. The proceedings on this bill took place on the 13th of May, 1828. Every member of the Tennessee delegation, with a single exception, voted with Gov. Polk on this bill, viz: John Bell, John Blair, David Crockett, Robert Desha, Jacob C. Isaacs, John H. Marable and James C. Mitchell, voted with him.

At the session of 1828—9 a pension bill was before the house. The provisions of this bill avoided the invidious and unjust discriminations of the bill of 1828, and were more equitable in their character and for this bill Gov. Polk voted, as the Journal will show (see Journal, pages 331 and 337).

At the next session of 1829—30, a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the revolution was before the House for which bill Governor Polk voted (see Journal, page 291).

At the same session, a pension bill was before the House, but no provision was made by it "for the officers and soldiers of the militia"—"A motion was made by Mr. Williams that the said bill be recommitted to the committee on military pensions, with instructions to report a provision including the officers and soldiers of the militia who served during the revolutionary war." For this amendment Gov. Polk voted, as the Journal shows (see Journal, page 443) but it was rejected by a majority of the House, and being rejected the bill in his judgment requiring further amendment Gov. Polk voted against the bill.

At the same session Gov. Polk voted for the following proposition, viz: Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed agreeably to the President's recommendation in his message of the 6th December last, to review the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort and to report to the house a bill for that purpose. For this resolution Gov. Polk voted as the Journal shows page 503.

At the session of 1830—31 a pension bill was before Congress which was partial in its provisions, excluding from its benefits many who were meritorious and needy—who served in the revolution. Gov. Polk and every member of Congress from Tennessee, except one, one, voted against this bill (see Journal, page 322).

At the session of 1831—2, there were two pension bills before Congress, the one originating in the Senate and the other in the House. Gov. Polk voted for the bill of the Senate, which passed, and is now the law under which the old soldiers draw their pensions.—He voted against the bill of the house which was rejected. John Bell and others of the members from Tennessee voted with him. While these two bills were pending before the house a motion was made by Mr. Wickliffe to amend the bill [the House bill] by including within its provisions. "Those who defended the frontier in Indian wars, from 1786 up to the treaty of Greenville in 1795."

For this amendment Gov. Polk voted (see Journal, page 678).

A motion was made by Mr. Blair of South Carolina to amend the bill, by embracing in its provisions.—"Those militia who fought at the battle of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House in North Carolina, without proof of further service."

For this amendment Gov. Polk voted (see Journal page 680.)

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis to amend the bill by embracing in its provisions "the widows of all who were either killed in battle fighting on the side of the states, or the widows of such as died during the said service, shall receive for seven years the same provision that the deceased if living,

would have received under the provisions of this act."

For this amendment Gov. Polk voted (see journal page 689.)

All these and other amendments being rejected, Gov. Polk John Bell and others of the Tennessee delegation voted against the House bill. At the same session Gov. Polk voted for the bill of the Senate, which made much more liberal provisions for the old soldiers, to whatever line they belonged (see journal page 794.) That bill passed the two houses, and on the 9th day of June, 1832 was approved and signed by the President, and is now the law under which many of the soldiers of the revolution, who were before that time excluded from the benefit of the pension laws, are now, and have been ever since drawing their pensions.

Gov. Polk's whole course, as is thus shown, has been in favor of extending the pension system to many meritorious soldiers of the revolution, who, by the limited provisions of the laws previously in existence, had been excluded from their benefit.

Some years ago a similar attempt was made, as now, by irresponsible writers in the newspapers to misrepresent him, by making garbled statements and suppressing the truth. He met these misrepresentations in a public letter to his constituents of the 12th of June 1833; in which he gave a full history of all his votes, taken from the Journals, and put the false misrepresentations to shame. No man in his district ever ventured to revive the misrepresentation, until recently some of the most reckless of the whig papers have attempted it.

We make a single extract from Gov. Polk's letter to his constituents in 1833. After quoting his votes from the Journals, in that letter he says:

"Were it necessary to produce further proofs of my efforts to better the condition of these 'poor old men,' I venture to affirm that many, (I think I should not be mistaken if I were to say not less than a hundred) of the venerable soldiers of the revolution, residing within the four counties which I have lately represented, might be brought forward who with uplifted hands would be ready to testify that they have applied to me for advice and aid in their efforts to procure pensions, and with one voice they will say I have never turned a deaf ear to any one of them; but on the contrary, though it was not strictly connected with my official duty, they will bear me willing testimony that I have, without fee or reward, aided them in their effort to procure pensions. And I am gratified in the belief that I have been instrumental in procuring for them the pensions which they so well deserved and so much needed. In having been so instrumental, I rejoice that I have had it in my power to render this little service to a portion of the remnants of those who achieved our Independence. I shall continue to serve them whenever they desire it and it shall be in my power to do so. But who are they who would misrepresent me on this subject? I boldly venture to affirm that no one of the soldiers of the Revolution can be found of their number. No! They who are alone interested, are satisfied. Too many of them know the service which I have cheerfully rendered to themselves personally and individually. They are not the persons who raised this false clamor. My opinion has always been that the provisions of the pension laws should be extended equally and alike to all the soldiers of the Revolution who were poor, or in such indigent circumstances in life as to make it acceptable and comfortable to them in their old age; and that it mattered not whether they belonged to the Continental army militia, State troops or Volunteers, if they performed service, equally meritorious and of equal duration; all should be equally provided for. By the former pension laws, those only of the Continental line or regular army who were in indigent circumstances were embraced. Those of the State troops, Volunteers, or Militia, however poor or meritorious, were excluded. Not only by my votes, but in debate also, I have advocated the extension of the pension to all alike. Upon all occasions I have been found so voting.—And whenever the several Bills which have been before Congress during my service, were under consideration in that body, I have been found voting to conform their provisions to those principles, and whenever they have been made to approximate them, I have been found voting for them."

Mr. GEORGE NIXON, one of the Managers of the Institution for Aged Indigent Females in the city of New York, says the old ladies find great benefit from these Plasters, they being very liable to pains and weakness in the back, as well as other parts of the body.

Mr. Geo. W. Spencer, Street Inspector, was cured of the Pile, by wearing one of these Plasters on the lower part of the spine.

Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Elizabethtown, N.J. an old revolutionary soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism that he could hardly help himself. One of these Plasters entirely cured him.

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# COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES are the best, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last year, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs.

Jonathan Howarth, esq. the well known temperance lecturer, took a severe cold last January by sleeping in damp sheets, that seemed to have settled in a consumption. He raised a good deal of bloody matter, and his cough was so harassing and incessant that he could get no rest by day or night. After trying various remedies without relief, he heard that death alone would relieve him of his misery. But by the advice of a lady he purchased a box of Sherman's Cough Lozenges; they gave him great relief, and to his surprise allayed his cough, made him rest easy, and enabled him to sleep sound all night; three days' use of them made a new man of him, and he is recommending Sherman's Lozenges to all his acquaintances.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. 1,400,000 boxes have been sold, and not a failure has ever been known. They destroy all kinds of worms, and cannot injure where there are none.

Three different persons cured of Worms by the use of One Box of Worm Lozenges.—"Messrs. G. F. T. & Co. 147 Main street, Cincinnati: Gentlemen.—My wife has been afflicted with worms from the age of three years, and has never been without them. She resided at Middletown, Butler county. At times, she has been so afflicted with worms as to require the attendance of two of the best physicians in the place—one doctoring her for one complaint, and one for another, but getting worse, she removed to Madison, and was under the hands of two of the most celebrated physicians of that place, but all did her no good. She came to Cincinnati some time since, and began to despair of getting better; indeed she got so bad, the worms came up in her throat—her sufferings became almost intolerable. Hearing of the many cures performed by Sherman's Lozenges, she thought she would try them last August. I stepped in your store and got a box of the worm lozenges, and I have every reason to rejoice that I did so. She took but one HALF BOX, when the worms came from her in bunches. I could not see the worms, but I would suppose that there were from fifty to sixty in each bunch. The last dose brought several white worms from twelve to fifteen inches long. She began to get well, and felt better than she had for years. Being cured, she gave the balance of the box to a neighbor by the name of Herald, who lives a short distance from us, who has two children, one five and the other two years of age, who were much troubled with worms, and I have heard since, that by the time they had used up the box, both children were entirely cured."

The above is from Mr. R. Richards, Lawrence street, near Front.

WEAK BACKS! WEAK BACKS! 1,000,000 SOLD YEARLY! Price only twelve and a half cents.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER THE best Strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, joints, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, and lumbago; worn on the lower part of the spine, they embury cure the piles; and on the small of the back, the falling of the womb; applied to the back of the neck of children teething they give great relief. In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest and stomach, fever, complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, and all cases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these Plasters. They are tonic, strengthening, stimulating and anodyne—Physicians recommend them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.

J. W. Hoxie, esq. who was bent nearly double with Rheumatism, was enabled, after wearing one 12 hours, to get up and dress himself. In 2 days he was perfectly well.

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they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the Engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press.—The first part will be issued in May.

PROSPECTUS.  
THE PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE, lately published in England, are among the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvement of the art of Wood Engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the Arts of Design.

The designs of KENNY MEADOWS for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakspeare, express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial Edition, combine with the highest merits of art and taste, such a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity, so make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text. It is now proposed to embody in an AMERICAN EDITION, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists, as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

Who speak the tongue  
That Shakspeare spake,  
Could not content himself with a mere republication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon ROBERT W. WELSH, whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of Oriental Designs, together with such advice and assistance in other details of art, as his taste may suggest, for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason, the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his Edition should have the supervision of an American Editor. This task has been undertaken by GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

The plan proposed to himself by the Editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered by any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and distract the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text, will be put into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakspeare's dramatic works, drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's own eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and absurdities. It passed during the last century through a succession of varying editions, until the revision of Stevens and Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy.—But within the last twenty years, a more minute and familiar acquaintance with old English idioms, habits and modes of thought, guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration for Shakspeare's genius, has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text, appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous, metrical regularity, to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly, very many of these emendations have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier, and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages, confessedly corrupt, requiring conjectural emendations; there are also difference of reading between the several old impressions affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy, between the more recent editions.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide himself, without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings, and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were, of judicial decision, enlightened by contending argument.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and as some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in the notes, for his selection. These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages and allusions to obsolete opinions, or the habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakspeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, his philosophy. The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnitude variety of the materials contributed during the last half century, by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed, without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWITT, Publisher,  
281 Broadway, New York.

## SALE OF SECTION SIXTEEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the 19th section of an act entitled "an act to provide for the sale of section sixteen, granted by Congress for the use of schools, passed January 29, 1827; I will offer for sale at the court-house in Woodfield, Monroe County Ohio, on the 12th day of October next, the following tract of land, lying and being in Monroe County, Ohio, with all the improvements thereon, and sell the same to the highest bidder, for a sum not less than the amount due the State, including the expenses of sale, to wit: the east half of the south east quarter of section 16, township 5, and range 6, lying and being purchased by Wm. Mason & Daniel Gray, November 25, 1837. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE, Auditor of M. C. O.  
Auditor's Office, Woodfield, Aug. 29, 1844.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Monday the 4th day of November, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court-house, in the town of Woodfield, Monroe County Ohio; will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Abel Atkinson Dec'd to wit: the north part of the north east quarter of section 12, township three, and range four, bounded as follows: on the south by the lands of Sarsfield Clark, on the west by a quarter section line and the lands of Stephen Atkinson; on the north by a section line, and on the east by said section line supposed to contain sixty acres.—Terms one half the purchase money in hand, and the balance in 12 months with interest from date. To be sold subject to the dower estate of Mary Mays.

MARTIN TROY, Adm'r.  
November 4, 1844. 32:54

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Andrew Armstrong dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated for settlement within one year.

JOHN GRIFFITH, Sept. 6, 1844. Adm'r. with the will annexed.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of J. Ray & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will still be carried on by James A. Ray who is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

JAMES A. RAY, JASPER MALLORY, Sunfish, August 23, 1844.

# MRS. WIMER; OR ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE BY USING WISTAR'S BALSAM

## OF WILD CHERRY.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION Among all the famous medicines for Consumption none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article.

## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes and cases of the most dangerously consumptive character.—And physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it, as the